## The Woman of Fashion

By the time the season has rolled around to May the spring costume has become an old story and everybody is talking about summer clothes. The dressmakers' shops are full of organdles and other filmsy materials conducive to the joys of July.

Grass linen and linon battste have as samed their old place in our hearts, and are being made up with laces and enbroideries like other thin materials. It is like getting a glimpse of summer to en into madaline's show room or one of the large store windows. One can eastly lungtee the scene as it will be one or two months hence. The many flounces will be fluitering in mountain and sen breezes, and parasets and fans will once more take their rightful places in the band of the coquette.

The time is flying very fast, and those who have not attended to the question of a summer wardrobe will suddenly find themselves soffering with the searching heat, while others are enjoying the thin made and organdy wants that represent the thill of early spring. It will be a very easy matter for such as these to purchas a shirt waist or two all ready made, but it will also be a very expensive method apared with whatitnight have been with a little providence and forethought.

The new shirt waists are made of the thinnest of ninterials, dimities and batistes being the favorites. These goods are very cheap, and the amateur will find it easy to make pretty summer waists for herself, and the money thus saved will purchase an extra cibbon to wear around the neck Stiff collars and cutts are not required in this sensop's waists, and this simplifies tire process of making at the same time that it lessers the laundry bill Shirt waist cuffs are made to turn back and may be either plain or edged with pleating or Volenciennes Ince. Stiff collars are being slowly but surely discarded. One is usually sold with each waist, but is rarely worn, as a ribbon takes its place so much more comfortably and is more becoming in nearly every instance. One should lay in a pientiful supply of ribbons while the sales are going on, as they will be found exceed ingly useful during the summer senson The stereotyped measure for a ribbon stock is one yard and a quarter. With a thate skimping one can get along with one yard and an eighth. The bow should be made once for all at one end of the ribbon and not tied over and over again every time the stock is put on. The quickest way, when one is in a burry, is to tie the bow with two loops and one short end; then when the stock is fastened together an end is left on the other side to finish out th

This can be done quite as quickly as tying the bow with both ends, and the ribbon will last much lenger. Nothing looks so untidy as a soiled ribbon, and on the other hand a fresh ribbon will make a shabby gown respectable; hence since ribtons are cheap, it belooves sensible people to have as large a supply as pes sible One can buy plain ribbons in solid colors for 19 cents a yard, and these will serve very nicely to wear with shirt walsts. on bot days, though, of course, they are not the newest, else they would not be so

The new ribbons are either plaid or striped, and have so many colors woven together that they can be worn with gowns of any line. These are used for stocks, for hat trimmines, and for sashes. Sashes are made with long ends and very small loops-sometimes not any,

In making thin dresses for summer, all the prevailing fashions are modified. For instance, if a bolero style is wanted it is produced by gathering a wide flounce of the goods into place on the waist. A dainty little pink organdy made in this manner has two pleated flounces running around the arm's eye, looking partly like extra fullness left from the alceve, and partly like a bolero.

The bodice underneath fits close to the figure and has a strip of face insertion appliqued in festoon form about the waist The same festoons ornament the skirttwo rows of them. Below and following the same lines are three pleated ruffles There is a green ribbon wirdle and sash and lace collar and cuffs. The hat worn with it is green straw trimmed with pink

Skirt trimmings are becoming more and more claborate, and very few of them are allowed to take a straight course. One dress, with a panci front, has rows of in sertion and lace flooners put on in Vandykes across the panel. Everything slopes upward toward the back. If several rows of braid or velvet are used to trim the top of a skirt, they curve downin front and stant up at the back. A blue dress with a braid of pleated mult running midway around the skirt exemplifies this feature of prevailing modes. The pleated band is about five inches wide and slants up Ioward the back. Under the bolero bodice, which, by the way, fastens on the ulder and is trimined with a band of pleating like that on the skirt, in blouse of soft, thin material, that is beited in with a satin girdle. There are pleated

The idea of a thin under-todice is carried below the over-bodice just above the waist In other cases it is inserted in the necks of thick dresses to brighten them as well as to make them cooler for bot weather A belietrope costume in madame's show room was provided with a whole bodies of pleated intiste, which gave it a very cool, summery look, notwithstanding th Eten jacket effect of the belietrope waist This jacket had a broad collar that turned away from the neck, leaving the shot ders uncovered except by the batiste waist. The collar was trimmed with braid and edged with a pleating of batiste. The braid trimming was carried down on the

Surplice styles and todices that fas ten up on the left side are very prevalent among the new dresses. A cress of black and pale time has a "barrel" Eton Jacket laid in round and round folds which fastens up on one side with a cascade of lace. The sleeves are striped and folded in the same mather, and, with the Vandyke pleated flounces of the skirt, the effect is

well as adother favorite one is made of a wide embroidered trimming. The fastens at the left side underneath a broad band of trimming, and a wide velvet girdle waist. Epaulets consisting of folis stand out over the sieeves, and folisform the cuffs. A strip of embroidered ng makes the collar with velvel

doomed to pay for real lace, it seems absurd that the folks who form the subject of this article should be, as they are, one of the worst paid communities in the world, but in the lace trade the middlemen swallow up almost entirely the gigantic profits that assuredly must lie between the wage of the worker and the long prices given in the shops. Were these shops able to get ok straight from the workers the public might reasonably expect to purchase it at least 15 per cent cheaper, but, under the present system, the lace has to pass through three sets of hands ereit reaches the

worker can seldom see across a road, so TO SAVE THE BROKEN DISHES. hort-sighted has she become by constantly working at the fine lace. Her eyes also are horrid to look at, influenced and angry looking. Yet these girls in some respects have a more pleasant life than their sisters of the bobbin. Though they work hard during autumn and winter at their cruel trade, yet when spring comes they put by the lace, and, incredible as it may sound, go off into the fields to work as farm bands it does not spoil the delicacy of touch is a mystery that no one has been able to solve; but the fact remains that the hunds wielding the hoe, spade, etc., during the warm months are equally at home with a needle and the finest of thread during the winter

This absolute change of employment is wise would suffer severely-many of the girls being condemned to work in cellars, where no light is permitted to penetrate save one shaft failing directly on the lace, rendering it easier to follow the fine threads. These cellars are, as a rule, somewhat damp. The moisture in the air is an advantage, for it prevents the thread from snapping as frequently as it would

Break Them More and Make a Putty

Paste for Decorating Purposes. A dish that is broken, or even cracked, usually regarded as past help, but no woman ever casts it into the garbage box without a sigh of regret, and a longing to know some means of putting it to use. With this idea in view the broken pieces have in many cases been saved and deco-rated with sprays of flowers to serve for pin trays and such like. But this is never satisfactory, because the raw, sharp edges are always hurting somebody's hand, and besides, the pieces collect dust and are easily broken.

The best way to dispose of them is a method that is not new, but one that is being revived as a fad by a certain set. The result is almost pretty enough to console a housewife for the loss of her ther-ished china, and that is putting it strong, when one considers what a inrecorner that | and sec whether it is an improvement means of disposing of them requires a large number of pieces, the more and the smaller they are the better.

of a flower-box, after which you can take your time about finishing the other threesides. Tea cups and plates are the choice articles of the set for this purpose, the handles of the cups being extremely deco-rative. When it is all done the whole sur-face may be covered with outdoor varnish for articles that are to be exposed to the

Superlative Smallness.

There are occasions when a man feels small, there are occasions when he feels smaller, and there are occasions when he feels smallest. This take deals with one of the last mentioned.

He had been instructed to get something at one of the large grocery houses in the business section of the city, "because," as his wife explained it, "they don't keep it

He had also been instructed to get just two pounds of it, "because," as his wife again explained, "I merely wish to try it upon what I am now using."

Then she wrote the name on a slip of paper for him, for she had learned by ex-perionce not to trust to his memory, and Thus has come about the anomaly of informed him that she didn't know how

## Hair Dressing at Home.

of her fortune more than once. The average man regards them with a species of awe, and their labyrinthine arrange ment is to him as great a mystery as the whereabouts of a dress pocket.

Most men, whether consciously or un-consciously, size up a girl according to the way she fixes her hair. If it looks rough and unkempt, that detracts just so mufrom her attractiveness in his eyes, and no matter how beautiful she may be in other respects, this fault in her make-up casts a shadow upon her loveliness and prevents unqualified admiration. There is no excase, in the nusculine code of good breeding.

one on each side of the forehead, are then ade to relieve the severity of this so

what stiff cofffure When once the front hair has been ar-ranged the remainder may be twisted in any manner that is most becoming, though a high coil of some kind is generally pre-ferred, with the pompadour front. One somewhat claborate twist resembles two figure eights set at right angles. It is done in this way.

First divide the back bair into two por-

than Take the right half and twist it into a loop that is carried up to the crowr of the head. If the end is long enough, form another loop with it and pin it down on the right side of the head. Then takes the other half and loop it to the left side, forming the bottom loop with the remainder If the ends are not long enough to form a loop, they can be relied over the fingers into a puff and pinned down so as to balance the opposite sides; or if they are even too short for this, they can be curled on an tron enough so that a few hairpins will held them in place. It may not be found easy to arrange the hair in this manner the first time, but after four or five trials, made at times when you are not dressing to go out, you will be prised to find bow much simpler the task

der part of the hair at the back of the neck, but this is always tied in with the rest of the back hair, and it is only done to gather up such straggling locks as may disfigure the whole arrangement by hanging down on the neck Two little curis are sometimes intentionally allowed to hang downon the neck, but these are usually false, as one's own hair will not stay curied if naturally straight.

The effect of the coffure may be en-

tirely oftered by changing the arrangement of the separated front hair. By trying this in many ways one may de-cide upon the most becoming style and then keep it. Very few young women look well with the high pompadour. It seems to be better suited to elderly faces. Nevertheless, it is bound to be fushionable during the seashore season, when curies bangs are out of the question. Most girls omit the false roll, and reach the waved hair by means of side combs.

Others still adhere to the part in the middle of the front, and twist the hair back in a soft roll on each side, rolling the ends around the hair that is tied at the back. In every case, however, it is found better to separate the hair around the face from the mass at the back, as it is more easily handled by itself, and by carefully following this general rule, and frequently practicing different arrangements of the hair, the ordinary woman may soon bec the most elaborate head-dress.

## HOLLAND'S WILFUL QUEEN

Her Mother Finds She Is Rather More Than She Can Manage.

Queen Emma, regent of the Netherlan who since the death of her husband has been governing the Dutch and earle avoring to rule her daughter, Queen Wilhelmine, has evidently come to the conclusion that the latter portion of her task is too much for

She can manage the worthy Hollan lers all right, but she cannot manage her daughter, a headstrong, possionate and wiiful girl, defects which the latter inherited from her father and grandfather, and which are, as in their cases, redeemed by a generous and warm-hearted tempera-ment. For at the suggestion of the regant the young sovereign, who attains her ma jority in August of next year, has been provided with a newly-constituted council of guardianship, which is to assist her mother in controlling her actions during the fifteen months which have still to run before she becomes constitutionally in-

dependent The council is composed of eight members, of whom no less than three are Roman Catholic, an astonishing state of affairs when one recalls the prominent dresser for deing this, and as there are no part which the royal house of Orange, as well as the Dutch, took in championing the cause of the reformation 300 years ago Queen Wilhelmine has now reached a

difficult age. She is too old to be sub-jected any longer to the discipline of governesses, all of whom have been sent about their business; and, on the other hand, she connot be said to have attained as jet the age of discretion, and this, asided to her impulsive temperament, is continually she has commenced to resent being treated any longer by her mother as a child.

This was only to be expected, for whenever she appears anywhere in public and during the past six months she has taken part in a good many state functions she invariably takes the "pas" of her mother, and it is to her rather than to the latter that all homage is addressed.

This is enough to turn the head of any girl, especially one who has been until a year ago so sensibly reared and kept in the background to prevent her being

There is a regular storm in a teacun in Germany owing to a couple of the minor sovervieus of the confederation known as the German empire declining to take any part in the recent Emperor William con-tenary at Berlin. The blind Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelltz, whose wife is a siga princess of the reigning house of Great Britain, an allowance from the English treasury of \$20,000 a year, contented theasery of abstaining from going himself to himself by abstaining from going himself to Berlin, from being represented there in an; way, and from illuminating his pal-ace or the public buildings of New Strelitz,

But the Prince of Reuss-Greiz actually went so far as to prohibit any Prussian flags being displayed in honor of the event in his dominions, and several Prussians established in his capital at Greiz, who had adorned the fronts of their houses with bunting, were compelled by his officials to remove it. This conduct had the effect of arousing the wrath of his relative, the reigning Prince of Reuss-Gera, to such a degree that he issued a produmntion declaring that the other Prince Reuss was an infamous blackguard.

Each of these petty sovereigns rules over American colony, sparsely peopled by a few thousand inhabitants, the standing armies of each consisting of a single battalion. The remainder of Germany is now waiting to see whether war will not ensue between the two, and so comical is the situation that all the irritation originally felt in Prussia by reason of the conduct of Prince Reuss-Greiz, and of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strebtz, has given way to amusement New York World

Immunity. "No." said Madge, firmly. "I would never marry a newspaper man.

"Why. gracious, you can never scold nem for coming home late."—Philadelphia North American. The Only Proof. The Able Editor (ironically)-is this

Contributor - Didn't I begin each line with

a capital letter. - Twinkles.

for outldy bair Mere untidiness is, of course, inexcusable and needs only a comb and brush to remedy it; but when it comes to a comparison of the

Further, the designs from which the lace made are the property of the middlemen none of the villagers possessing patterns of their own; nor could they well afford to buy them, for each individual design is worth five francs, no matter whether it be of a handkerchief, butterfly, flounce, etc., and five frames is a matter of grave importance to the peasant folks. These designs are traced in innumerable

small holes on a certain sort of glazed paper; this pricked paper is kept by the middleman, whose copyright it is, and he supplies his workers with specimens as they are wanted. When a copy is to be taken the glazed paper is spread over a sheet of thick dark blue paper, and powdered chalk crushed through the minute boles of the former by means of a wad. When the whole design has in this way been gone over, the original pattern is removed, and underneath clearly traced in lines of white chalk on the blue surface appears the pattern required. This is gone over with pen and ink, and the design is ready for the worker. By this method hundreds of copies may be taken from the original design, and the five france fee to be the case. The composing of ne designs is a recognized trade, and a much more difficult obethan can well be imagined for it reugires a good deal of knowledge, that, while considering the claims of grace and freedom, does not ignore those of well balanced proportion. The patterns once designed and sold must never be passed on to some one else; they are gone

A good many years ago there were several men who worked for various firms just as orders arrived, sending here today and there tomorrow, but it was found that the temptation to palm off the same design on two people was well nigh irresistible and a good deal of unpleasantness arose in consequence. Nowadays each middleman has his own designer attached to the esent, and the restrictions laid upon the workers as to the selling of work to any one else are equally the lot of the designer, says the Queen.

When the workers receive their designs they fasten down the small piece of blue paper on to their cushions, and in working the lace place the pins along the broadink lines. An expert hand will use the same paper six times, but the novice finds it torn beyond hope after the second bit of lace has been worked. This is because the latter has not learned to judge where the on going over the design the second time. ioes not place the wee pins in the holes made before, but, making a fresh set, destroys the paper. When the pattern gets torn it has to be thrown away, otherwise minute fragments of blue paper work in among the threads and give the lace a blaish tinge when finished, which greatly depreciates both appearance and value.

Neither by any chance does a worker receive the entire pattern of anything. Each n is arranged to form several bits, and the fragments distributed among the romen in different villages. The pretion is generally taken when, by the nature of the design, it is easy to see how complicated work the four or five bits that go to make up the whole are merely giver not in the one village. All the bits are house, where they are joined up into their respective shapes by one good worker, who often is compelled to live on the premises, and who is given the co judge from with regard to how the pieces

dovetail into one another. The lace worker's day begins about 6 a. mer and winter, and only ends toward midnight after a long evening of work directly under the rays of a strong lamp. It might be imagined that such protracted toil would ruin the eyesight in a great measure, but, as a matter of fact, a good worker depends more upon her fingers to guide her than the eyes. With practice she can work away with both speed and accuracy, just taking in the general appearance of the lace, but relying on her sense of touch to keep her right in little particulars. So much for the pillow lace workers. For those who make point lace with needle and thread it is quite another

bins, and the strain on the eyes is terrible, often leaving them half blind at two or three and twenty. \* After that age a point

do in a drier atmosphere, but such a condition of life can scarcely be termed decently healthy for these unfortunate girls. Such an existence deserves a large recmpense, but the Flemish women have to content themselves with a wage of seven

pence to eight and one-half pence a day Two years ago it went down as low as sixpence, and that was only for first-class a Paiguille both are paid at the same rate. willing to sacrifice her life for such a miserable pittance.

Before the invention of machine-made stupenduous, but the workers also reaped the tenefit of those golden days, for they could earn from four to five francs pe diem with tolerable ease, and even afford to take a short rest every now and then. "Mais nous avons change tout cela!" Ma-chines turn out hundreds of yards of imitation lace; the person who buys the real ficial flowers, sequins, jet, tulle and feathers come into fashion for a bit, and the humble lace worker goes to the wall. fore; how should she? Yet there comes a

and lace-real lace-is once more a la mode Then are the quiet Heigian villages a stir; cushions packed away since their owners deaths are brought to light by those who have inherited them; orders are given for more bobbins; great packets of fine cotton ace trade starts with renewed vigor.

Now a word about this cotton. Fifty year ago the lace was entirely made of the fines of linen thread, which, besides lasting practically for ever, with a little care, was much softer in the working, and rendered the duluty fabric more pliable. But it was much more expensive than the cotton that today s universally used, and which costs only 4d. ead is now no longer manufactured, and face could not be made. The cotton is ob other of a creamy that that occasi might well be termed yellow. One of the leading middlemen in Brussels states that way to America, bardly any of it being ac other hand, prefer it to the dend white, which they seldom purchase.—New York Evening Telegram.

She Knew.

Re-I must go to Philadelphia, Marthy on urgent business today.

She—All right, John: Will you retu

a housewife lamenting over a broken teacup of which she is secretly glad, because, complete her new decorated flower box. The only accessories needed in the pro-cess of saving broken china are plentiful supplies of putty, a smooth surface like a board or a flower jar, and a bottle of gilding. There are two methods of prowith putty and pat it down smooth and even before beginning to stick on the broken pieces. This method is preferable. if one has enough pieces to finish the whole surface at one sitting. If not, it is better to take a small lump of putty the next one into place beside it, and so which onzes up between the pieces is ther gilded, and the process, so far as the

A VISION OF SUMMER.

broken pieces are concerned, is over. So far, only the bare material for articles of use has been manufactured, but there is no end to the list of uses to which it may be put. Some women use it for picture frames, others for imitation

If one has a large supply of broken disher an ugly mantel can be greatly beautified in this manner. It would require the savings of several families for this, however, and unless the mantel is very small it is rather too ambitious an undertaking for a

One of the prettiest things I have seen lecorated with dishes is a wooden flower box filled with growing palms. It was made to set on a veranda this summer, and at a little distance looks like a piece of solid porcelain of great beauty. As an ornament to the house and the surrounding lawn it tion. During very stormy weather it may easily be brought in the house and placed in a sunny window. Ugly plant jars may

also be treated in this way to advantage In the manufacture of the china paste al sorts of crockery are used. Pieces of pink or blue glass-the relics of colored water sets-old Delft ware, majolica cups water sets—old Detre ware, majorica cups and saucers, may all be combined with chips of the very finest china to form the most exquisite effects. It requires some artistic sense to obtain a good result, but hearly every woman has enough of this quality to insure success.

It often happens that one's broken dist run out before the article is finished, and as even the most enthusiastic decorator cannot quite bring herself to breaking up

cannot quite bring herself to breaking up her own china for such purposes, she must either wait until accident favors her or obtain the picces elsewhere. Dealers in porcelain have discovered this and have developed quite a trade in broken dishes. Go to any wholesale china firm and sak for 5 cents' worth of broken china and you will get a baskt ful large enough to start you working on the window side.

would not be very much, to which he responded that he was glad of that, for the reason that he had only a little change

with him-So it happened that he drifted into one of the big retail grocery houses that after-noon, pulled out a scrap of paper with the name of what he wanted on it handed it The cierk looked a little surprised and stuff came in five-pound packages, but he felt confident that his wife knew her busi ness, and, besides, he could not forget tha he only had about \$1.75 in change in his pocket anyway, so he coldly informed the clerk that he knew what he wanted and how much be wanted, and that he saw no reason for wasting his hard-earned cash on enough to put it up in larger packages.

five-pound package to get the necessary twopounds. Then it suddenly dawned upon the young man that, in view of the bluff he had made, he would be in a very awk-ward position if the two pounds came to more than his \$1.75. He recalled that his wife had said that it wouldn't cost very much, but she had said the same thing one bout a bonnet, and he had never place much faith in her views of the value of of the situation, and asked: "How much?" ithout a trace of nervousness.

"Three cents a pound," answered the That was when he experienced the super lative of the adjective "small." He felt that he had made about 20 cents' worth of work

toget6 cents' worth of stuff out of a 15-cent package, and, in addition, had suffered a full dollar's worth of mental torture. He was not in good humor when he reached home.-Chicago Post-

amma Hen-Where are you goin'?

Hortense-Ob, just for a little-spin

Mamma Hen (reprovingly)-I should think you would stay at home and help your mother scratch up that new onion bed that Neighbor Peaseley set out this morning.

She Made the Change. "So you are having your house redecorate Mr. Hawkins?" "Yes; the workmen began last week." "Are you making radical changes?"

Chicago Dispatch.

"Yes-very."

"What is to be the main feature of the

hair in many different styles and then, having determined which one is most be oming. she should adhere to it regardless of change in fashion. It is too expensive for the ordinary mortal to pay a hair-schools of hair armagement such as there

are for cooking, gymnastics and various It is for the guidance of such as these that a few general rules are given below. In the first place, the hair must be clean and fluffy. No arrangement, however artistic, will compensate for the inherent only more difficult to arrange, because getting her late trouble, all the more never shows off so well as the hair that is

different arrangements of the hoir to see

which is the most becoming and best suits one's style as well as the length and thick-

ness of one's locks, then it is that art steps in as an aid to nature, transforming a mass

of indifferent hair into a crown of radiant

There is no reason in the world why a

lem to all but French maids and profes-

sional hairdressers. Every woman can learn to fashion a pretty head dress, if

she pits her mind upon it, as easily as she can make a piece of fancy work or a

savory pudding; and certainly nothing is

By a coiffure is not necessarily meant

one of those elaborate affairs of rolls and puffs, although it is profitable to learn

how they are made; but it may be that the simplest possible arrangement is the

one best snited to a given style. To de-termine this each woman most arrange her

deserving of more attention.

For all styles of arrangement that are prevalent nowadays it will be found easier of manipulation to tie the back heir to gether in some way. For this the old fashioned fastening was a well worn shoestring, which was used because it was soft as well as strong. Some use a rubber band, but this pulls and tears the bair badly. A good compromise between the two has recently been invented. It is so simple that it is surprising nobody ever thought of it before. It consists of a loop of narrow rubber ribbon with a button at onend, and is operated by passing the loop around the hair and fastening it over the

It is also convenient to separate a por before twing the back. This is done for both for convenience in arranging the hair loose around the face half grown locks that are sure to stick out In the wrong place in the twist if not done In whatever manner the hair may b

arranged, the extra side portions abould be combed back and fastened as they are intended to be before the back bair is twisted up.

The newest coiffure, and the one which

will be most fashionable during the coming season, is the pompadour in its various forms. It is therefore advisable for everwoman to study its arrangement, as it requires considerable art to get it done moothly, and there are very few who can master it on the first trial.

The best way to learn is to go to a fashionable hairdresser before attempting it oneself. In one's position before the mirror it is easy to watch the process and what one misses while the hair is being done up can be traced out by taking it down carefully and noting exactly how each twist is made.

to part off the front hair, after which she puts the rubber loop and button around the back portion. If the pompadour is to be smooth and straight she can proceed at once to arrange it, but if a softening duces a roll of curied hair termed a "rat," is about ten inches long, and is planed down at each end just over the ears. If it is only wanted to raise the hair over the forch one five inches long is sufficient. The front and side hair is the second side that rose back over the roll, and side combs attack in, beth frontwards, just behind, the ends being carried back to be wound around the bair

effect is desired about the face, she waves the front hair first. This done, she propadour. These "rats" vary in length ac-cording to the style desired. If one wants a rolled effect all around the face, the rat